federal register

Wednesday
October 15, 1980

Part VI

Environmental Protection Agency

Sodium Carbonate Plants; Proposed Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 60

[AD FRL 1546-3]

Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources; Sodium Carbonate Plants

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule and notice of public hearing.

SUMMARY: The proposed standards would limit emissions of particulate matter from new, modified, and reconstructed calciners, dryers (including predryers), and bleachers in natural process sodium carbonate plants. Emissions from calciners would be limited to 0.11 kg per Mg of dry feed (0.22 lb/ton), emissions from dryers and predryers would be limited to 0.045 kg per Mg of dry product (0.09 lb/ton), and emissions from bleachers would be limited to 0.03 kg per Mg of dry feed (0.06 lb/ton).

These standards are proposed under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act and are based on the Administrator's determination that facilities in natural process sodium carbonate plants contribute significantly to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. The intent is to require new, modified, and reconstructed facilities in natural process sodium carbonate plants to use the best demonstrated system of continuous emission reduction, considering costs and non-air quality health, environmental, and energy impacts.

A public hearing will be held to provide interested persons an opportunity for oral presentation of data, views, or arguments concerning the proposed standards.

DATES: *Comments.* Comments must be received on or before December 15, 1980.

Public Hearing. A public hearing will be held on November 18, 1980 beginning at 9:00 a.m.

Request to Speak at Hearing. Persons wishing to present oral testimony must contact EPA by November 10.

ADDRESSES: *Comments.* Comments should be submitted (in duplicate if possible) to: Central Docket Section (A-130), Attention: Docket Number A-79-54. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20460.

Public Hearing. The public hearing will be held at Environmental Research Center Auditoriam Rm B102 *RTP, NC.* Persons wishing to present oral testimony should notify Ms. Deanna Tilley, Standards Development Branch (MD-13), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, telephone number (919) 541-5421.

Background Information Document. The Background Information Document (BID) for the proposed standards may be obtained from the U.S. EPA Library (MD-35), Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, telephone number (919) 541-2777. Please refer to "Sodium Carbonate Industry, Background Information: Proposed Standards of Performance," EPA-450/3-80-029a.

Docket. Docket No. A-79-54, containing supporting information used in developing the proposed standards, is available for public inspection and copying between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, at EPA's Central Docket Section, West Tower Lobby, Gallery 1, Waterside Mall, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20460. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. John D. Crenshaw, Standards Development Branch, Emission Standards and Engineering Division (MD-13), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, telephone number (919) 541-5477.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Proposed Standards

The proposed standards would limit emissions of particulate matter from new, modified, and reconstructed calciners, dryers (including predryers), and bleachers in natural process sodium carbonate plants. Specifically, the standards would limit emissions of particulate matter from calciners to 0.11 kg per Mg of dry calciner feed (0.22 lb/ton) and emissions of particulate matter from bleachers to 0.03 kg per Mg of dry bleacher feed (0.06 lb/ton). The standards would also limit emissions of particulate matter from all dryers, including predryers, to 0.045 kg per Mg of dry product (0.09 lb/ton). In addition, an opacity standard is proposed that would limit visible emissions from calciners to no more than 5 percent opacity, from bleachers to no more than 5 percent opacity, and from dryers or predryers to no more than 10 percent opacity.

Reference Method 5 would be used for performance tests to determine compliance with the proposed standard. In order to ensure that proper maintenace and operation of the control equipment is continued after a performance test, continuous monitoring of opacity would be required. For facilities with emissions controlled by wet scrubbers, continuous monitoring of the pressure drop across the scrubber and of the scrubbing liquor flow rate or supply pressure would be required instead of continuous monitoring of opacity.

Summary of Environmental, Energy, and Economic Impacts

The proposed standards would reduce national particulate emissions from all new, modified, or reconstructed natural process sodium carbonate plants to about 315 Mg/yr (347 TPY) in 1985. Under present levels of control from typical State standards, projected emissions would have reached 700 Mg/yr (768 TPY) by 1985. The proposed standards thus represent a reduction in particulate emissions of about 55 percent.

However, in Wyoming, where much of the new plant growth is expected, the State has recently applied BACT determinations to new plants which are approximately equivalent in impact to the proposed standards. When these BACT determinations are applied to new plants built in Wyoming, national emissions from new sodium carbonate plants are projected to reach 440 Mg/yr (490 TPY) by 1985. On this basis, the proposed standards represent a reduction in particulate emissions of about 28 percent. However, particulate emissions form new plants built in California would still be reduced significantly. Any new plants in Wyoming would be built in close proximity to the existing plants. The area around four of these plants has been designated as a non-attainment area for particulate matter. No adverse secondary air pollution impacts and no adverse water pollution or solid waste impacts would result from implementation of the proposed standards.

Operation of the particulate control equipment required by the proposed standards would increase plant energy consumption relative to the energy required to meet typical State standards. This increase would be about 25 to 53 TJ per year (2.3 to 5.0 x 10^{10} Btu/yr) depending on process configuration. A typical size plant producing 454,000 Mg/yr (500,000 TPY) of sodium carbonate would consume about 3700 TJ per year (3.51 x 10^{12} Btu/yr) of energy. In comparison, the increase in energy consumption to attain the proposed standards is 0.7 to 1.4 percent of total plant energy consumption. By 1985, the proposed standards would increase

national energy consumption by only about 107 TJ per year (1.0×10^{11} Btu/yr).

For a typical sodium carbonate plant producing 454,000 Mg/yr (500,000 TPY) sodium carbonate, the proposed standards would require capital expenditures for control equipment of about $240,000 to $690,000, depending on process configuration, in addition to the costs that would be incurred in meeting typical State standards. No significant adverse economic impacts would result from the proposed standards. Product prices would increase by 1 percent or less.

Rationale

Selection of the Source

The sodium carbonate industry is one of a number of industries which the Administrator has determined contribute significantly to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare (40 CFR 60.16, 44 FR 49222, August 21, 1979). These industries are included in a priority list of sources for which new source performance standards are to be promulgated. This priority list ranks the emission sources on a nationwide basis in terms of quantities of emissions from the source category, the mobility and competitive nature of each source category, and the extent to which each pollutant endangers health and welfare. The sodium carbonate industry ranks 35th out of 59 source categories on this priority list.

Sodium carbonate can be produced by either natural or synthetic processes. In natural processes, sodium carbonate is produced from naturally occurring ores or brines which contain sodium sesquicarbonate, sodium bicarbonate, or sodium carbonate. In synthetic processes, sodium carbonate is produced from sodium chloride and limestone.

The overall growth rate in sodium carbonate production in recent years has been somehwat slow but relatively stable. The Bureau of Mines has projected an annual growth rate of 3 percent per year for the period from 1976 through 1985. Production of sodium carbonate by natural processes has grown more rapidly than this in the last ten years, but much of this growth has been due to replacement of synthetic sodium carbonate production capacity. Since only one synthetic sodium carbonate plant now remains in operation, future growth in natural sodium carbonate production will not be as rapid as it has been over the past ten years.

Standards are being proposed only for natural process sodium carbonate plants because no growth is expected for synthetic sodium carbonate plants. Synthetic sodium carbonate production in the United States has dropped from 4.4 million Mg/yr in 1967 to 1.1 million Mg/yr in 1978, while natural production has grown from 1.6 million Mg/yr to 6.2 million Mg/yr over the same period. Over the past 12 years, nine synthetic sodium carbonate plants were shut down. Only one synthetic sodium carbonate plant is now in operation in the United States.

This decline in synthetic sodium carbonate production has resulted largely from rising energy costs and the high costs of adequate treatment of liquid effluents. Production of sodium carbonate by synthetic processes requires about twice as much energy as production by natural processes. Natural process sodium carbonate plants discharge no waste water stream, while synthetic processes discharge an aqueous waste stream containing calcium chloride. Treatment of this waste stream is difficult and expensive. With the exception of the northeast, the market demand for sodium carbonate can now be supplied at the lowest overall production and transportation cost by natural process plants in Wyoming and California.

Selection of Pollutants and Affected Facilities

Particulates are generated in sodium carbonate plants by various processing operations. These operations include crushing, handling, calcining, and dissolving the mined ore and drying and handling the final product. Facilities in natural process sodium carbonate plants for which standards are proposed are calciners, dryers (including predryers), and bleachers. These facilities are all major sources of particulate emissions.

Standards are not being proposed for other emission sources in sodium carbonate plants. First, boilers for steam and power generation in sodium carbonate plants are included within the scope of a program to develop an industrial boiler NSPS. Next, many emission sources, including crushers, grinding mills, screening operations, storage bins, and fine product (20 mesh and smaller) loading are included within a program to develop NSPS for generic sources in non-metallic mineral processing plants. Other potential emission sources in sodium carbonate plants include stockpiling, conveying, and windblown dusts. However, these are fugitive sources common to many mineral industries rather than process sources, and a specialized program would be required to identify and study them. For these reasons, proce... emission sources rather than general fugitive sources were emphasized in this standard development program for the sodium carbonate industry.

Standards for dissolvers and dissolver-crystallizers are also not proposed because they are not significant emission sources. Dissolvers in plant built since about 1973 are currently controlled in order to comply with State opacity regulations or to control internal dusting problems. Emissions from dissolvers are small compared to the other emission sources considered. Under current levels of control, dissolver emissions contribute no more than 2.5 percent of the process emissions from the sodium carbonate industry. Thus, a dissolver emission standard is not proposed because it would have a very small impact on further reducing plant emissions. However, if dissolver gases are exhausted through the calciner emission control device, the standard for particulate matter for calciners would apply to the combined gas stream.

In some plants, the exhaust gas from the calciner is recycled to carbonation towers for utilization of the carbon dioxide. Transfer of the exhaust gas requires a fan which must be protected from damage that would result from impaction by particulate matter in the gas stream. For this reason, particulate emissions from calciners are reduced by gas scrubbers before the gas is exhausted to carbonation towers. Emissions are further reduced as the gas passes through the carbonation towers. The remaining particulate emissions from these calciners will be very low. Moreover, the use of carbonation towers which utilize calciner exhaust gases is not typical of the industry on a nationwide basis. Thus, calciners for which exist gas is recycled to carbonation towers are exempt from the calciner standard, and a standard is not proposed for these carbonation towers at this time. However, these proposed standards will be reevaluated during the four year review and standards for carbonation towers could be considered if these circumstances are found to change.

All of the facilities for which standards are proposed are major sources of particulate emissions. Small amounts of sulfur oxides and organics are also emitted from direct-fired calciners, but source tests have indicated that these emissions are very low compared to uncontrolled particulate emissions. Sulfur dioxide emissions from a coal fired calciner were measured to be less than 0.5 kg/hr (1 lb/hr). A small amount of organic

emissions from calciners have been detected, but have not been properly quantified. (See Section 9.2.2 of the Background Information Document.) No control technology for these emissions has been demonstrated in the sodium carbonate industry. For these reasons, standards are not being proposed at this time for organic emissions or sulfur dioxide emissions.

Selection of Basis of Proposed Standards

Particulate emissions from sodium carbonate plants can be effectively controlled by conventional add-on particulate control techniques. Source tests conducted at three sodium carbonate plants along with industry data led to the selection of electrostatic precipitators as the best system of emission reduction for calciners and bleachers and venturi scrubbers as the best system for dryers and predryers.

Two alternatives were considered for regulating emissions from sodium carbonate plants. These alternatives are defined in Chapter 6 of the BID. Under Alternative 1, facilities would be controlled to essentially the same extent as required by the most stringent of existing SIP regulations. Alternative 2 would set lower emission limits for each individual facility sodium carbonate industry.

Control techniques capable of achieving the emission limits that would be required under Alternative 2 include electrostatic precipitators (for calciners and bleachers) and venturi scrubbers (for dryers and predryers). The emission levels corresponding to Alternative 2 have been demonstrated using these techniques, but other techniques could also potentially be used to meet these emission levels. In most cases the same type of control technique would be used to meet Alternatives 1 and 2, but venturi scrubbers used to meet Alternative 2 would have higher pressure drops and ESP's would have larger plate areas.

The environmental, energy, and economic impacts of Alternative 1 are based upon typical State Implementation Plan requirements. These requirements establish a baseline for determining the incremental impacts of the proposed standards. However, in Wyoming, where much of the new plant growth is projected, baseline control requirements may be more stringent than SIP controls. During new source review for best available control technolgy (BACT), the State has recently required new plants to meet emission limits which are almost equivalent to the proposed standards. The potential effect of Wyoming's BACT policy was considered in the analysis of impacts, which is summarized below.

Under Alternative 1, projected particulate emissions from new sodium carbonate plants would reach 700 Mg/yr (768 TPY) by 1985. However, when Wyoming BACT determinations are projected to apply to all new plants in that State, estimated national particulate emissions from new sodium carbonate plants are projected to reach 440 Mg/yr (490 TPY). Under Alternative 2, projected emissions would be 315 Mg/yr (347 TPY) in 1985, which represents a 55 percent reduction in emissions over Alternative 1 (28 percent reduction assuming BACT has been applied to Wyoming plants).

No secondary environmental impacts would result from implementation of either of the regulatory alternatives. Scrubber liquor effluents and particulates recovered in the emission control systems are directly recycled to the process. Thus, there are no liquid or solid waste streams from the emission control equipment which are not contained.

The incremental increase in energy consumption in going from Alternative 1 to Alternative 2 is small in comparison to the total energy required by the process equipment. The largest incremental increase is for the model plant with a fluid bed dryer controlled by a cyclone/venturi scrubber. For this model plant the increased energy consumption in going from Alternative 1 to Alternative 2 is about 53 TJ per year (5.0×10^{10} Btu/yr). The energy increase in going from the BACT level to Alternative 2 would be much less. Energy consumption for the entire sodium carbonate plant is about 3700 TJ per year (3.5×10^{12} Btu/yr). Thus, a standard based on Alternative 2 would result in about a 1.4 percent increase in the energy consumption of sodium carbonate plants, and would have a minimal impact on national energy consumption.

Capital costs of about $2.2 to 5.5 million (depending on process configuration) would be required for pollution control equipment to meet Alternative 2 for a typical plant producing 454,000 Mg/yr (500,000 TPY) sodium carbonate. These capital costs are about $240,000 to $690,000 greater than costs required to meet the Alternative 1 control level. Incremental costs to meet the Alternative 2 level over the BACT level would be less since costs to meet the BACT level would be higher than the costs to meet Alternative 1. The total increase in capital cost for all new, modified, or reconstructed plants in 1985 to meet Alternative 2 compared to Alternative 1 is $1.5 million.

The economic impact under Alternative 2 would be minimal. Costs of compliance with the Alternative 2 control levels would result in a price increase for sodium carbonate of one percent (about 66 cents per ton) or less. This increase could be passed on to sodium carbonate consumers without significantly affecting the industry. If the costs were to be absorbed by the producers, the resulting profit reduction would be unlikely to have a major impact on the producer's return on assets.

Based on the reduction in national particulate emissions, the absence of adverse secondary environmental impacts, the minimal energy impacts, and the reasonable economic impact, Alternative 2 was chosen over Alternative 1 as the basis for the standard.

Selection of Format of Proposed Standards

Several different formats for the proposed standard were considered. These included percent control, mass per unit time, mass per unit of production, and concentration.

The percent control format provides a direct measurement of the peformance of the control equipment, but not of emissions. This format would require more costly performance testing since inlet as well as outlet measurements must be made and also would complicate the test because inlet loadings are high and would be more difficult to measure. This format has no overall advantages relative to alternative formats which could be selected. For these reasons, the percent control format was not selected.

A mass per unit time format (e.g., kg/hr) directly monitors the net quantity of pollutants emitted. However, this format would not allow for variations in unit size or production rate and large facilities operating at full production would be penalized relative to smaller facilities or facilities operating at a reduced capacity. For this reason, the mass per unit time format was not selected.

A mass per unit of production format also directly monitors the net quantity of pollutants emitted, but also provides flexibility to allow for variations in unit size, production rate, and process parameters such as changes in air flow rates. Enforcement would be somewhat more complicated than for a mass per unit time or concentration standard since this format requires accurate determination of production rate. However, enforcement would be simpler

than for the percent control format since inlet testing is not needed. This format would require stricter percent control for facilities with higher inlet emission rates.

A concentration format may be somewhat easier to enforce than a mass per unit of production format since production rate must be monitored only to the extent necessary to ensure that the facility is operating near full capacity during tests. Furthermore, vendors of emission control equipment usually guarantee equipment performance in terms of the pollutant concentration in the discharge gas stream. However, there is also a potential for reducing the effectiveness of a concentration standard by diluting the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere with excess air, thus lowering the concentration of pollutants emitted but not the total mass emitted. With direct-fired facilities this problem can usually be overcome by correcting the concentration measured in the gas stream to a reference condition such as a specified oxygen or carbon dioxide percentage in the gas stream. However, for steam heated dryers and predryers it would not be possible to correct the concentration to account for dilution by excess air.

The mass per unit of production format was selected as the most suitable format for regulation of particulate emissions from sodium carbonate plants because of its flexibility to allow for variations in unit size, production rates, and air flow rate and its direct relationship to the quantity of particulate emissions. These advantages outweigh the disadvantages associated with the requirement for accurate determination of process weight.

Selection of Numerical Emission Limits

Facilities at three sodium carbonate plants were tested by EPA to evaluate techniques used for controlling particulate emissions and to quantify the emission control levels achieved. Results of these tests are presented in Appendix C of the Background Information Document. Emission limits for each facility were slected based on the demonstrated performance. The proposed standard is based on Alternative 2 because this results in decreased national particulate emissions and does not impose unreasonable economic and environmental impacts.

Visible emission standards are also proposed for each individual facility. These standards will help to ensure the proper operation and maintenance of the control equipment required to meet the mass emission standards. These opacity standards are not intended to be more restrictive than the mass emission standards, but merely to supplement them.

Because of differences in uncontrolled emission rates, gas flow rates, and gas and particle characteristics, all emission points are not controlled to the same emission level. Thus, separate emission limits were set for calciners, bleachers, and dryers. The rationale for selecting each of the emission limits is discussed below.

The proposed emission limit for calciners is 0.11 kg/Mg dry feed and 5 percent opacity. These limits are based on the average of three runs from EPA tests of a coal-fired calciner. Tests conducted by industry showed emissions below the proposed standards. As shown by data in Chapter 3 of the Background Information Document and further discussed in Docket number II-B-16, coal-fired calciners have higher gas flow rates and uncontrolled particulate rates than gas-fired or steam tube calciners and thus represent the more difficult case for emission control. No other factors were found which might affect the relative control capabilities of an ESP on various types of calciners. As shown by the graphs on pages 3–23 and 3–24 of the Background Information Document, particle size analyses indicated no significant difference in the particle size distribution of particulates emitted from coal-fired and gas-fired calciners. Coal-fired and gas-fired calciners used in monohydrate process plants have feeds which come from the same ore deposits and thus have similar chemical compositions. The same chemical reactions occur in the calciners. These factors notwithstanding, data collected by EPA on gas-fired calciners showed emissions exceeding the standard. However, the units tested were older than the coal-fired calciner tested and, as explained later, are not considered to be representative of well-designed and operated control systems.

Calciners used in other natural process sodium carbonate plants (using the sesquicarbonate or direct carbonation process) are not likely to be affected by the proposed standard. No new sesquicarbonate calciners are expected to be built, as discussed in Chapter 3 of the Background Information Document, and exit gas from direct carbonation calciners is recycled to carbonation towers. These calciners which recycle exit gas are exempt from the proposed standard. However, as discussed in Docket number II-B-16, these sesquicarbonate and direct carbonation process calciners would be able to meet the proposed standard. Gas flow rates and uncontrolled particulate emission rates for these calciners are less than those for coal-fired monohydrate process calciners. The particles emitted from any of the calciners consist mostly of sodium carbonate with smaller amounts of uncalcined material and impurities, and emissions from sesquicarbonate or direct carbonation process calciners would not be more difficult to remove than particles from coal-fired monohydrate process calciners. Based on these findings, the Administrator has concluded that the coal-fired calciner tested represents the worst case for emission control and uses the best control technology, and any calciner used in natural process sodium carbonate plants would be capable of meeting the proposed emission level.

The average emission level determined in EPA tests of a coal-fired calciner (including vented dissolver emissions) controlled by a cyclone/ESP was 0.101 kg/Mg dry feed. As discussed in Appendix C of the Background Information Document, the calciner was operated normally at greater than 90 percent of normal operating capacity during these tests. Tests conducted by industry have shown emission levels of 0.014, 0.031, and 0.072 kg/Mg for coal-fired calciners controlled by cyclones/ESP's.

Tests were also conducted by EPA on two gas-fired calciners. Results of these tests are reported in Appendix C of the Background Information Document. These tests indicated emission levels higher than the proposed standards. However, the control equipment used at these calciners does not represent the best available control technology. One of the calciners was controlled by a cyclone in series with an electrostatic precipitator. During the source tests, the first two fields of the four field ESP had low currents and voltages and high spark rates compared to the other two fields. Thus, the test results were not representative of what could be achieved with a properly functioning ESP. The other gas-fired calciner tested was controlled by a cyclone in series with a venturi scrubber. The venturi scrubber was operated with an average pressure drop of about 85 cm (33 in.) of water. At this pressure drop, a venturi scrubber will not achieve a removal efficiency comparable to a four field ESP.

During these EPA source tests, the coal-fired calciner was observed to have zero opacity most of the time. Emissions with zero opacity were observed during 210 minutes of the total observation

period of 330 minutes (64 percent of the time). The maximum 6-minute average opacity level observed during the remainder of the observation period was only 3 percent.

Sodium carbonate plant operating personnel have reported that an intermittent bluish haze has been observed at the exhaust of a few calciners. It is suspected that this haze could be caused by the lightscattering properties of either fine organic aerosol droplets or particulate matter. The blue haze was not visible during the opacity observations made during the source tests, and the opacity standards were not developed with an adjustment for blue haze conditions. Should this haze cause a facility that is meeting the mass emission standard to violate the opacity standard, the owner or operator of such a calciner can petition the Administrator to establish a new opacity standard for that facility.

The procedure is described in 40 CFR 60.11(e).

An emission limit of 0.045 kg/Mg dry product (0.09 lb/ton) and 10 percent opacity is proposed for all types of dryers and predryers. EPA test data indicate that rotary steam tube dryers, fluid bed steam tube dryers, and rotary steam heated predryers can all meet the proposed emission limit. No EPA test data were obtained on direct gas-fired dryers, but this type of dryer is currently in use at only one sodium carbonate plant. Due to projected availability of natural gas, new direct gas-fired dryers are not expected.

Average emission levels determined in EPA source tests were 0.035 kg/Mg dry product for a rotary steam tube dryer controlled by a venturi scrubber, and 0.04 kg/Mg dry product for a fluid bed steam tube dryer controlled by a cyclone/venturi scrubber. As discussed in Appendix C of the Background Information Document, no significant abnormalities in process operation were noted during these tests. During the tests the rotary steam tube dryer was operated at greater than 90 percent of design capacity, and the fluid bed steam tube dryer was operated at greater than 85 but less than 90 percent of design capacity. These operating rates are representative of normal operating practice for the industry. Thus, these test data are representative of emission levels which can be achieved by the industry.

The average emission level determined in EPA source tests of a rotary steam heated predryer controlled by a cyclone and venturi scrubber was 0.026 kg/Mg dry product. Emissions from each of the three test runs were below the 0.045 kg/Mg standard. No significant abnormalities in process operation were noted during the tests, but the operating rate of the predryer during the tests was 60 to 85 percent of design capacity. However, calculations indicate that emissions from predryers operated at greater than 90 percent of design capacity would be 0.04 kg/Mg or less. These calculations are fully set forth in the docket, docket no. II–B–14.

During these EPA source tests the rotary steam tube dryer controlled by a venturi scrubber was observed to have no visible emissions during a total test time of 240 minutes. The rotary steam heated predryer was also observed to have no visible emissions during a total test time of 360 minutes. The fluid bed dryer controlled by a cyclone/venturi scrubber was observed to have no visible emissions greater than 10 percent opacity during 120 minutes of testing. All observed six-minute average opacities were between 6 and 10 percent during the testing.

An emission limit of 0.03 kg/Mg dry feed and 5 percent opacity is proposed for bleachers. The average emission level achieved in EPA tests of a gas-fired bleacher controlled by a cyclone/ESP was 0.021 kg/Mg dry feed. During these EPA source tests the bleacher was observed to have no visible emissions during a total test time of 360 minutes.

The ESP tested by EPA was designed to treat emissions from three bleachers in a single unit. Only two of the bleachers were in operation during the source tests, and these bleachers were operated normally at greater than 65 percent but less than 90 percent of design capacity. However, the actual gas flow rate to the ESP during the source test was more than 90 percent of the design flow rate of the ESP. Since the efficiency of an ESP depends upon the ratio of gas flow rate to plate area (according to the Deutsch Anderson equation), the efficiency measured during these source tests would be comparable to the efficiency that would be achieved by a properly designed Esp at full capacity. Calculations indicate that emissions from the bleachers at full capacity would be 0.026 kg/Mg or less. These calculations are set forth in the docket, docket no. II–B–14.

Modification/Reconstruction Considerations

EPA has reviewed the most likely changes that could occur in sodium carbonate plants which could potentially be modifications. Each of these changes would be made to increase production rate. These changes would be (1) the installation of larger fans on a dryer and (2) the modification of a combustion chamber of a calciner to allow increased fuel consumption. Because a capital expenditure would be required and an increase in particulate emissions would probably result, these would probably be classified as modifications unless emissions were reduced to their former levels. No changes which would be classified as reconstructions are expected to occur.

If potential modifications occur on a calciner or dryer controlled by a venturi scrubber, the scrubber pressure drop could be increased to provide increased particulate removal so that the controlled particulate emission rate would not increase. In this case the change would not subject the facility to the NSPS.

These modifications are not expected to be common. They would occur as part of an expansion where increased throughput would be possible in the remainder of the processing train so that modifying the dryer or calciner to allow increased throughput would increase the production rate of the entire plant process operation.

Another change which could potentially result in a modification is the conversion of an existing gas or oil-fired calciner to coal firing. Because converting the calciner to coal would require the calciner to be derated to a lower production rate, the actual mass rate of emissions from the calciner might not be increased in converting from gas to coal. In that case, the change would not subject the calciner to NSPS. Any increase in emissions above their former levels could potentially subject the calciner to NSPS. Even in the absence of NSPS, emissions would have to be reduced to meet State emission standards. Any additional control cost to further reduce emissions to their former levels would be smaller than the incremental cost for compliance with the NSPS by new facilities.

Selection of Monitoring Requirements

Under Section 114(a) of the Clean Air Act, the Administrator may require the owner or operator of any stationary emission source to install, use, and maintain monitoring equipment or methods. EPA has exercised this authority in the standards of performance for several source categories by requiring the monitoring of pollutant emissions or parameters that are indicators of pollutant emissions. The requirements for continuous monitoring are necessary to determine if a control device is being properly operated and maintained. It also aids in determining when and if a performance test should be required.

Opacity monitoring systems are perhaps the most reasonable and

effective means of determining proper operation and maintenance of cyclone/ESP and fabric filter emission control systems. Results of opacity monitoring are not used to judge compliance with particulate matter or opacity standards. However, if high opacity readings are recorded, they would be justification for requiring performance tests using Method 5 or Method 9 to demonstrate compliance. The opacity monitoring systems are substantially less costly and more easily applied than periodic mass emissions tests for particulate matter. Therefore, the use of a continuous opacity monitoring system is proposed as a requirement.

Entrained water droplets can prevent the accurate measurement of opacity of the gas from wet scrubber systems. However, monitoring the pressure drop across the scrubber and the fluid flow rate to the scrubber are reasonable and effective means of determining proper operation and maintenance of wet scrubbers. The scrubbing fluid flow rate may be monitored by measuring either the scrubbing fluid supply pressure or by measuring the scrubbing fluid supply flow rate directly. If the scrubbing fluid supply pressure is monitored, the pressure sensor must be located at a point where there are no valves between it and the scrubber. Thus, at facilities with wet scrubber systems the proposed regulation would require monitoring of scrubber pressure drop and scrubbing fluid flow rate or supply pressure rather than monitoring of opacity.

Monitoring records must be maintained to be used in preparing quarterly excess emission reports and so that they will be available for review by enforcement personnel. Excess opacity measurements must be reported or, when opacity monitoring is not applicable, any one hour period for which the average scrubber pressure drop or scrubbing fluid flow rate is less than 90 percent of the average level maintained during the most recent performance test in which the facility demonstrated compliance with the particulate standard must be reported.

Selection of Performance Test Methods

The use of EPA Reference Method 5, "Determination of Particulate Emissions from Stationary Sources" (Appendix A, 40 CFR 60, **Federal Register**, December 2, 1971) is required to determine compliance with the mass standards for particulate matter emissions. Results of performance tests using Method 5 conducted by EPA at three existing sodium carbonate plants comprise a major portion of the data base used in the development of the proposed standard. EPA Reference Method 5 has been shown to provide a representative measurement of particulate matter emissions, and would be used for determining compliance with the proposed standards.

Calculations applicable under Method 5 necessitate the use of data obtained from three other EPA test methods conducted previous to the performance of Method 5. Method 1, "Sample and Velocity Traverse for Stationary Sources" must be conducted in order to obtain representative measurements of pollutant emissions. The average gas velocity in the exhaust stack is measured by conducting Method 2, "Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate (Type S Pitot Tube)." The analysis of gas composition is measured by conducting Method 3, "Gas Analysis for Carbon Dioxide, Oxygen, Excess Air, and Dry Molecular Weight." These three tests provide data necessary in Method 5 for converting volumetric flow rate to mass flow rate. In addition, Method 4, "Determination of Moisture Content in Stack Gases" is suggested as a better choice for determination of moisture content than the estimation procedure under Method 5.

All observations for determining compliance with opacity standards would be made in accordance with the procedures established in EPA Method 9 for stack emissions. This method requires that a six-minute average of opacity observations rather than any single observation be used to determine compliance.

Since the proposed standards are expressed as mass of emissions per unit mass of feed to or product from a facility, it would be necessary to quantify the mass rate of the feed or the product. The proposed regulation would require that weigh scales be installed at the feed end of calciners and bleachers and at the product end of dryers and predryers unless the owner or operator of the source can present a method for indirectly calculating these feed or product rates to an accuracy which the Administrator determines is satisfactory.

Impacts of Reporting Requirements

The proposed standards will require reports for notification of construction, anticipated start-up, actual initial start-up, and physical or operational changes. In addition, a performance test to determine compliance and a demonstration of a continuous monitoring system will be required for each emission source. Reports giving notification prior to these tests and a report of the tests will be required. Excess emission reports will be required four times a year. The operator will be required to maintain records of any start-ups, shut-downs, and malfunctions of the control equipment or the continuous monitoring system. A file of all measurements as described in § 60.7(d) of the General Provisions must also be maintained.

The total labor requirements for all respondents to collect and prepare the required data during the first five years of the standard is approximately 8,446 hours.

Public Hearing

A public hearing will be held to discuss the proposed standards in accordance with Section 307(d)(5) of the Clean Air Act. Persons wishing to make oral presentations should contact EPA at the address given in the ADDRESSES section of this preamble. Oral presentations will be limited to 15 minutes each. Any member of the public may file a written statement before, during, or within 30 days after the hearing. Written statements should be addressed to the Central Docket Section address given in the ADDRESSES section of this preamble.

A verbatim transcript of the hearing and written statements will be available for public inspection and copying during normal working hours at EPA's Central Docket Section in Washington, D.C. (see ADDRESSES section of the preamble).

Docket

The docket is an organized and complete file of all the information submitted to or otherwise considered in the development of this proposed rulemaking. The principal purposes of the docket are (1) to allow interested parties to readily identify and locate documents so that they can intelligently and effectively participate in the rulemaking process, and (2) to serve as the record in case of judicial review.

Miscellaneous

As prescribed by Section 111, establishment of standards of performance for natural process sodium carbonate plants was preceded by the Administrator's determination (40 CFR 60.16, 44 FR 49222, dated August 21, 1979) that these sources contribute significantly to air pollution which may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. In accordance with Section 117 of the act, publication of this proposal was preceded by consultation with appropriate advisory committees, independent experts, and Federal departments and agencies. The Administrator will welcome comments on all aspects of the proposed regulation, including economic and

technological issues, and on the proposed test methods.

Comments are also specifically invited on the ability of calciners to meet the opacity standard during periods when the blue haze is visible. Any comments submitted to the Administrator on this issue, however, should contain specific information and data pertinent to an evaluation of the magnitude and severity of its impact and suggested alternative courses of action that would avoid this impact.

It should be noted that standards of performance for new sources established under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act reflect:

> . . . application of the best technological system of continuous emission reduction which (taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction, and nonair quality health and environmental impact and energy requirements) the Administrator determines has been adequately demonstrated [Section 111(a)(1)].

Although there may be emission control technology available that can reduce emissions below those levels required to comply with standards of performance, this technology might not be selected as the basis of standards of performance due to costs associated with its use. Accordingly, standards of performance should not be viewed as the ultimate in achievable emission control. In fact, the Act requires (or has the potential for requiring) the imposition of a more stringent emission standard in several situations.

For example, applicable costs do not necessarily play as prominent a role in determining the "lowest achievable emission rate" for new or modified sources locating in nonattainment areas, i.e., those areas where statutorily-mandated health and welfare standards are being violated. In this respect, Section 173 of the Act requires that new or modified sources constructed in an area which exceeds the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) must reduce emissions to the level which reflects the "lowest achievable emission rate" (LAER), as defined in Section 171(3) for such category of source. The statute defines LAER as the rate of emissions based on the following, whichever is more stringent:

> (A) the most stringent emission limitation which is contained in the implementation plan of any State for such class or category of source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed source demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable, or
>
> (B) the most stringent emission limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category of source.

In no event can the emission rate exceed any applicable new source performance standard (Section 171(3)).

A similar situation may arise under the prevention of significant deterioration of air quality provisions of the Act (Part C). These provisions require that certain sources (referred to in Section 169(1)) employ "best available control technology" (BACT) as defined in Section 169(3) for all pollutants regulated under the Act. Best available control technology must be determined on a case-by-case basis, taking energy, environmental and economic impacts and other costs into account. In no event may the application of BACT result in emissions of any pollutants which will exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard established pursuant to Section 111 (or 112) of the Act.

In all events, State implementation plans (SIP's) approved or promulgated under Section 110 of the Act must provide for the attainment and maintenance of NAAQS designed to protect public health and welfare. For this purpose, SIP's must in some cases require greater emission reduction than those required by standards of performance for new sources.

Finally, States are free under Section 116 of the Act to establish even more stringent emission limits than those established under Section 111 or those necessary to attain or maintain the NAAQS under Section 110. Accordingly, new sources may in some cases be subject to limitations more stringent than standards of performance under Section 111, and prospective owners and operators of new sources should be aware of this possibility in planning for such facilities.

This regulation will be reviewed four years from the date of promulgation as required by the Clean Air Act. This review will include an assessment of such factors as the need for integration with other programs, the existence of alternative methods, enforceability, and improvements in emission control technology.

Section 317 of the Clean Air Act requires the Administrator to prepare an economic impact assessment for any new source standard of performance promulgated under Section 111(b) of the Act. An economic impact assessment was prepared for the proposed regulations and for other regulatory alternatives. All aspects of the assessment were considered in the formulation of the proposed standards to insure that the proposed standards would represent the best system of emission reduction considering costs. The economic impact assessment is included in the Background Information Document.

Dated: October 6, 1980.

Douglas M. Costle,

Administrator.

It is proposed to amend 40 CFR Part 60 as follows:

1. By adding Subpart II to the Table of Sections as follows:

* * * * *

Subpart II—Standards of Performance for Sodium Carbonate Plants

Sec.

60.350 Applicability and designation of affected facility.
60.351 Definitions.
60.352 Standard for particulate matter.
60.353. Monitoring of emissions and operations.
60.354 Test methods and procedures.

Authority: Sec. 111 and 301(a) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, [42 U.S.C. 7411, 7601(a)], and additional authority as noted below.

2. By adding Subpart II as follows:

Subpart II—Standards of Performance for Sodium Carbonate Plants

§ 60.350 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities used in natural process sodium carbonate plants: dryers, predryers, bleachers, and calciners, except for those calciners for which all of the calciner exhaust gas is finally ducted through carbonation towers before being exhausted to the atmosphere.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after [date of proposal] is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

§ 60.351 Definitions.

"Bleacher" means a unit in which a feed material is bleached by heating the feed material along with a bleaching agent to chemically remove discoloring impurities.

"Calciner" means a unit in which a feed material is heated to evolve carbon dioxide (CO_2) and water, or in which a feed material is heat-densified to produce a higher density product.

"Carbonation tower" means a unit in which carbon dioxide is absorbed into an aqueous feed stream to convert carbonate to bicarbonate.

"Dryer" means any unit, including predryers, in which the moisture content of a feed material is reduced by the direct or indirect application of heat.

"Natural process sodium carbonate plant" means a manufacturing facility

that produces sodium carbonate by processing any naturally occurring ore or brine which contains sodium sesquicarbonate ($Na_2CO_3 \cdot NaHCO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$), sodium bircarbonate ($NaHCO_3$), or sodium carbonate ($Na_2CO_3$).

"Predryer" means a specific type of dryer used to dry ore or brine precipitate prior to its calcination.

§ 60.352 Standard for particulate matter.

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by § 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any calciner, any gases which—

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.11 kg per megagram of dry calciner feed (0.22 lb/ton); or

(2) Exhibit greater than 5 percent opacity.

(b) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by § 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any dryer, any gases which—

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.045 kg per megagram of dry product exiting the dryer (0.09 lb/ton); or

(2) Exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity.

(c) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by § 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any bleacher, any gases which—

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.03 kg per megagram of dry bleacher feed (0.06 lb/ton); or

(2) Exhibit greater than 5 percent opacity.

§ 60.353 Monitoring of emissions and operations.

(a) The owner or operator of any affected claciner, dryer, or bleacher shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, to monitor and record the opacity of the gases discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility. The span of this system shall be set at 40 percent opacity.

(b) The owner or operator of any affected facility using a wet scrubbing emissions control device shall not be subject to the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, but shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate the following continuous monitoring devices:

(1) A monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the pressure loss of the gas stream through the scrubber. The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±250 pascals (±1 inch water) gauge pressure.

(2) A monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow or supply pressure to the control device. The monitoring device must be accurate within ±5 percent of design scrubbing liquid flow or supply pressure. The monitoring device must be located at a point where there are no valves between the monitoring device and the control device.

(c) For the purpose of conducting a performance test under § 60.8, any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a device for measuring the weight of material fed to any affected calciner or bleacher and the weight of product material from any affected dryer. The measuring device used must be accurate to within ±5 percent of the mass rate over the normal operating range of the calciner, bleacher, or dryer. The Administrator may exempt any owner or operator from this requirement if the owner or operator can present a method for indirectly calculating these feed or product rates to an accuracy which the Administrator determines is satisifactory.

(d) For the purpose of reports required under § 60.7(c), periods of excess emissions that shall be reported are defined as all six-minute periods during which the average opacity of the plume from any affected facility subject to paragraph (a) of this subpart exceeds the limits specified under § 60.352 of this part.

(e) Any owner or operator subject to requirements under paragraph (b) of this section shall report for each calendar quarter all measurement results with hourly averages that are less than 90 percent of the average levels maintained during the most recent performance test conducted under § 60.8 in which the affected facility demonstrated compliance with the standard under § 60.352 of this part. (Sec. 114, Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7414).)

§ 60.354 Test methods and procedures.

(a) Reference methods in Appendix A of this part, except as provided under § 60.8(b) shall be used to determine compliance with § 60.352 as follows:

(1) Method 5 for the measurement of particulate matter and associated moisture content,

(2) Method 1 for sample and velocity traverses,

(3) Method 2 for velocity and volumetric flow rates,

(4) Method 3 for gas analysis, and

(5) Method 9 for the measurement of the opacity of emissions.

(b) For Method 5, the sampling time for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and the minimum sampled volume shall be at least 1.0 dscm (28 dscf) except that shorter sampling times and smaller sample volumes, when necessitated by process variables or other factors, may be approved by the Administrator.

(c) For each run, average feed or product rates in megagrams per hour shall be determined using a device meeting the requirements of § 60.353(c) or by an indirect method approved by the Administrator under the requirements of § 60.353.

(d) For each run, emissions expressed in kilograms per megagram of feed or product shall be determined using the following equation:

$$E = \frac{(C_s Q_s)10^{-6}}{M}$$

where:

E = Emissions of particulates in kilograms per megagrams of feed or product,

C_s = Concentration of particulates in mg/dscm as measured by Method 5,

Q_s = Volumetric flow rate in dscm per hour as determined by Method 2,

10^{-6} = Conversion factor for milligrams to kilograms, and

M = Average dry feed or product rate in megagrams per hours.

(Sec. 114, Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7414))

[FR Doc. 80-32086 Filed 10-14-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-26-M

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The following agencies have agreed to publish all documents on two assigned days of the week (Monday/Thursday or Tuesday/Friday). This is a voluntary program. (See OFR NOTICE FR 32914, August 6, 1976.)

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DOT/SECRETARY	USDA/ASCS		DOT/SECRETARY	USDA/ASCS
DOT/COAST GUARD	USDA/FNS		DOT/COAST GUARD	USDA/FNS
DOT/FAA	USDA/FSQS		DOT/FAA	USDA/FSQS
DOT/FHWA	USDA/REA		DOT/FHWA	USDA/REA
DOT/FRA	MSPB/OPM		DOT/FRA	MSPB/OPM
DOT/NHTSA	LABOR		DOT/NHTSA	LABOR
DOT/RSPA	HHS/FDA		DOT/RSPA	HHS/FDA
DOT/SLSDC			DOT/SLSDC	
DOT/UMTA			DOT/UMTA	
CSA			CSA	

Documents normally scheduled for publication on a day that will be a Federal holiday will be published the next work day following the holiday.
Comments on this program are still invited.
Comments should be submitted to the Day-of-the-Week Program Coordinator. Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20408

NOTE: As of September 2, 1980, documents from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, will no longer be assigned to the Tuesday/Friday publication schedule.

REMINDERS

The "reminders" below identify documents that appeared in issues of the **Federal Register** 15 days or more ago. Inclusion or exclusion from this list has no legal significance.

Rules Going Into Effect Today

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

58514 9–4–80 / Delegation of authority to certain members of its staff to disclose confidential information

ENERGY DEPARTMENT

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission—

61610 9–17–80 / Disclosed estimation methodology approach for determination of volumes of natural gas used for exempt purposes under the Incremental Pricing Program

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Fish and Wildlife Service—

44935 7–2–80 / Listing of Oregon silverspot butterfly as threatened species with critical habitat

Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Office—

61259 9–15–80 / Surface coal mining reclamation operations initial regulatory program: Anthracite Coal Mines

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

Coast Guard—

60913 9–15–80 / Low specific activity radioactive material

Deadlines for Comments On Proposed Rules for the Week of October 19 through October 25, 1980

ACTION

Peace Corps—

62512 9–19–80 / Volunteer discrimination complaint procedure; comments by 10–20–80

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service—

64594 9–30–80 / 1981 National marketing quotas for flue-cured tobacco; comments by 10–24–80

66469 10–7–80 / 1981 Peanut Program; proposed determination regarding national acreage allotments and poundage quotas; comments by 10–24–80

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Economic Development Administration—

55420 8–20–80 / Implementation of National Environmental Policy Act; comments by 10–20–80

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—

59914 9–11–80 / Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska; approval of fishery management plan amendments; comments by 10–20–80

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary—

63004 9–23–80 / Privacy Act of 1974; comments by 10–23–80

ENERGY DEPARTMENT

Conservation and Solar Energy Office—

65605 10–3–80 / Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products; revised version of certification/enforcement approach for energy efficiency standards; comments by 10–20–80

63822 9–25–80 / Municipal Waste Energy Price Support Loan Program; comments by 10–20–80

Economic Regulatory Administration—

62090 9–18–80 / Calculation for the cost of using alternate fuels under the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978; comments by 10–20–80

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission—

61641 9–17–80 / Amendment to filing requirements for interstate pipelines respecting incurrence of production, production-related, and non-allocable costs; comments by 10–24–80

66812 10–8–80 / Ceiling prices; high cost natural gas produced from tight formations; comments by 10–23–80

65606–65608 10–3–80 / High-cost gas produced from tight formations; designation of certain Colorado formations (3 documents); comments by 10–23–80

63296 9–24–80 / Revision of Annual Report for electric utilities, licensees and others (Classes A and B); Form No. 1; extension of comment period until 10–20–80
[*See also* 45 FR 47705, 7–16–80]

51643 9–17–80 / Special Rule Under Part 270: Production costs and maximum lawful prices in sales under the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978; comments by 10–24–80

Office of the Secretary—

53292 9–24–80 / Criteria and procedures for determining eligibility for access to classified matter or significant quantities of special nuclear material; correction to nomenclature; comments by 10–24–80

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

65032 10–3–80 / Air quality, ozone; designation of attainment status for areas east of the Mississippi River; comments by 10–22–80

62850 9–22–80 / Approval and promulgation of implementation plans: Missouri; comments by 10–22–80

56369 8–25–80 / Approval of revision to New York State Implementation Plan; comments by 10–24–80

59180 9–8–80 / California; Federal assistance limitations; comments by 10–23–80

59343 9–9–80 / Consolidated permit regulations; criteria for new source determination; comments by 10–24–80

49256 7–24–80 / Fuel economy of motor vehicles; inclusion of electric vehicles in CAFE; comments by 10–22–80

62851 9–22–80 / Gasoline-fueled heavy-duty vehicles, evaporative emission regulation and test procedure; comments extended to 10–22–80

[*See also* 45 FR 28922, 4–30–80]

58393 9–3–80 / Inorganic chemicals manufacturing point source category effluent limitations guidelines, pretreatment standards and new source performance standards; comments by 10–22–80

62163 9–18–80 / Kentucky Part D Particulate State Implementation Plan; comments period extended to 10–20–80

[*See also* 44 FR 65781, 11–15–80]

63004 9–23–80 / Michigan State Implementation Plan, State and Federal Administrative Orders Revision; comments by 10–23–80

63514 9–25–80 / Motor vehicle pollution control; waiver of carbon monoxide emission standards; comments by 10–24–80

55482 8–20–80 / New York state implementation plans; revision; comments by 10–20–80

62821 9–22–80 / Phenosulfonic acid-formaldehyde-Urea Condensate, exemption from tolerances for pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; objections by 10–22–80

56374 8–25–80 / Proposed designation of ocean dumping site; for fish cannery wastes originating in American Samoa; comments by 10–24–80

63300 9–24–80 / Proposed revision of Virginia State Implementation Plan; comments by 10–24–80

62509 9–19–80 / Water pollution control; innovative technology; use by industries under national pollutant discharge elimination system; comments by 10–20–80

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

55213 8–19–80 / Proposed statement of policy—National Environmental Policy Act; comments by 10–20–80

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

56116 8–22–80 / Amendment of broadcast equal employment opportunity rules and FCC Form 395; comments period extended to 10–24–80

[Originally published at 45 FR 42729, 6–25–80]

58620 9–4–80 / FM broadcast stations in Columbia and Monroe City, Mo.; proposed changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–21–80

52843 8–8–80 / FM broadcast station in Greybull, Wyo.; proposed changes in table of assignments, reply comments by 10–20–80

52846 8–8–80 / FM broadcast station in Hugoton, Kans.; proposed changes in table of assignments; reply comments by 10–20–80

59908 9–11–80 / FM broadcast stations in Kennewick and Richland, Wash.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–24–80

58618 9–4–80 / FM broadcast station in North Mankato, Minn.; proposed changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–21–80

58617 9–4–80 / FM broadcast station in Owingsville, Ky., proposed changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–21–80

52845 8–8–80 / FM broadcast station in Ogallala, Nebr.; proposed changes in table of assignments; reply comments by 10–20–80

58626 9–4–80 / FM broadcast station in Orem, Utah; proposed changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–21–80

55241 8–19–80 / FM broadcast station in Pasco, Wash.; table of assignments; reply comments by 10–23–80

52848 8–8–80 / FM broadcast station in Petersburg, Ill.; proposed changes in table of assignments; reply comments by 10–20–80

58615 9–4–80 / FM broadcast station in Rifle, Colorado; proposed changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–21–80

63304 9–24–80 / FM broadcast station in Uvalde, Crystal City, and Pearsall, Tex.; proposed changes in table of assignments; reply comments by 10–20–80

[*See also* 45 FR 50373, 7–29–80]

59361 9–9–80 / FM broadcast station in Walker, Minn.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–24–80

64995 10–1–80 / FM broadcast stations in Yakima and Ellensburg, Wash.; reply comments by 10–23–80

[*See also* 45 FR 43812, 6–30–80]

58150 9–2–80 / 9 kHz channel spacing for AM broadcasting; reply comments by 10–21–80

40192 6–13–80 / Permitting facsimile and television transmission in additional frequency band; reply comments by 10–22–80

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

52819 8–8–80 / Public access to application files; comments by 10–20–80

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

55750 8–21–80 / Mutual Capital certificates; issuance procedures; comments by 10–20–80

57728 8–29–80 / Trust powers authorization; comments by 10–21–80

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

56818 8–26–80 / Equal credit opportunity; consideration of income; disclosure of reasons for adverse action; comments by 10–20–80

63295 9–24–80 / Truth in lending; proposed official staff interpretation; comments by 10–24–80

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

56070 8–22–80 / Credit practices; publication of staff report on proposed trade regulation rule; comments by 10–21–80

67359 10–10–80 / Trade regulation proceedings; oral presentation before commission and communications with commissioners and staffs; comments by 10–20–80

55219 8–19–80 / Universal Bodybuilding, Inc. et al.; consent agreement with analysis to aid public comment; comments by 10–20–80

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

National Archives and Records Service—

55769 8–21–80 / Federal advisory committee management; comments by 10–20–80

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT

See also Health and Human Services Department.

Food and Drug Administration—

26977 4–22–80 / Diluents for cosmetic color additive mixtures; intent to propose regulations; comments by 10–20–80

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT

See also Health, Education, and Welfare Department.

Food and Drug Administration—

62978 9–23–80 / D & C Violet No. 2; listing of color additives subject to certification; objections by 10–23–80

56075 8–22–80 / Sulfones; Bioequivalence requirements; comments by 10–21–80

Social Security Administration—

56074 8–22–80 / Recovery of black lung overpayments from benefits due survivors; comments by 10–21–80

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary—

55223 8–19–80 / Siting of HUD-assisted projects near hazardous operations handling conventional fuels or chemicals of an explosive or flammable nature; comments by 10–20–80

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Fish and Wildlife Service—

64520 9–29–80 / Proposed findings for export of bobcat, lynx, river otter, Alaskan brown bear, and Alaskan gray wolf taken in 1980–81 season; comments by 10–24–80

Indian Affairs Bureau—

62151, 62154 9–18–80 / Procedures for preparation, certification, and approval of a membership roll of Delaware Indians of western Oklahoma; comments by 10–20–80 (2 documents)

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

63012 9–23–80 / Railroad consolidation procedures; comments by 10–23–80

LABOR DEPARTMENT

Mine Safety and Health Administration—

56312 8–22–80 / Definition of signaling device, removal of design restriction requirement; comments by 10–21–80

56308 8–22–80 / Electrical components and headlights for mobile diesel-powered transportation equipment; comments by 10–21–80

Wage and Hour Division, Employment Standards Administration—

63880 9–26–80 / Service Contract Act; labor standards for Federal service contracts; comments period extended to 10–24–80

[*See also* 44 FR 77036, 12–28–79; 45 FR 34877, 5–23–80; 45 FR 42332, 6–24–80; 45 FR 49628, 7–25–80]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

64599 9–30–80 / Proposed increase in filing fee for associated persons of nonmember broker-dealers and automation of SECO examination; comments by 10–24–80

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

55468 8–20–80 / Clarification of eligibility for Section 8(a) Program; comments by 10–20–80

55468 8–20–80 / Proposed changes to regulations governing Small Business Investment Company Program; comments by 10–20–80

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

Coast Guard—

48826 7–21–80 / Puget Sound Vessel Traffic Service Area; comments by 10–20–80

48827 7–21–80 / Tank vessel operations–Puget Sound; comments by 10–20–80

Federal Aviation Administration—

59295 9–8–80 / Operations review program; comments by 10–23–80

Federal Highway Administration—

56355 8–25–80 / Forest highways; administration and construction provisions; comments by 10–24–80

55763 8–21–80 / Selection of pavement type; comments by 10–20–80

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Customs Service—

55474 8–20–80 / U.S. and Canada in-transit truck procedures; comments by 10–20–80

Internal Revenue Service—

55764 8–21–80 / Administrative summonses, comments by 10–20–80

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

56082 8–22–80 / Confidentiality of certain medical records; proposed regulatory development; comments by 10–21–80

WAGE AND PRICE STABILITY COUNCIL

63462 9–24–80 / Anti-inflationary price standards; interim rules; comments by 10–20–80

Deadlines for Comments On Proposed Rules for the Week of October 26 through November 1, 1980

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service—

57700 8–29–80 / Specifically approved States to receive stallions imported from CEM-affected countries; comments by 10–28–80

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

64864 9–30–80 / Filing of tariffs and payment of commissions to air freight forwarders and foreign air freight forwarders; comments by 10–30–80

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

International Trade Administration—

57116 8–27–80 / Extension of validity period for export licenses; clarification of effect of amendment applications; comments by 10–27–80

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—

60457 9–12–80 / Atlantic Mackerel Fishery Management Plan, reserve allocation and foreign fishing; comments by 10–27–80

65642 10–3–80 / Foreign fishing; trawl and herring gillnet fisheries of the Eastern Bering Sea and Northeast Pacific Ocean; comments by 10–31–80

60957 9–15–80 / Precious corals fishery, proposed regulations; comments by 10–30–80

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs Office—

60382 9–11–80 / Federal financial assistance to meet special educational needs of refugee children and to enhance their transition into American society; comments by 10–27–80

ENERGY DEPARTMENT

Economic Regulatory Administration—

57138 8–27–80 / Amendments to normal business practices rule; comments by 10–27–80

58788 9–4–80 / Motor gasoline allocation; adjustments and downward certification; comments by 10–31–80

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission—

66811 10–8–80 / First sale regulation under Natural Gas Policy Act; ceiling prices; comments by 11–1–80

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

48510 7–18–80 / Acrylamides Response to the Interagency Testing Committee; comments by 10–31–80

65628 10–3–80 / Air quality implementation plan, Illinois; comment period extended to 10–31–80

[*See also* 45 FR 50825, 7–31–80]

64219 9–29–80 / Approval and promulgation of State plans for designated facilities and pollutants, New Jersey and Virgin Islands; comments by 10–29–80

48524 7–18–80 / Chloromethane and chlorinated benzenes proposed test rule; amendment to proposed health effects standards; comments by 10–31–80

56845 8–26–80 / Discretionary authority and State Implementation Plan Revisions; comments by 10–27–80

48512 7–18–80 / Exemptions for test rules; proposed statement of policy and procedures; comments by 10–31–80

63886 9–26–80 / Idaho State air quality Implementation Plan, proposed revision; comments by 10–27–80

63302 9–24–80 / Louisiana; submission of interim Authorization Plan, Phase I, Hazardous Waste Management Program; comments by 10–30–80

63887 9–26–80 / Ohio air quality control, attainment status designations; comments by 10–27–80

57461 8–28–80 / Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; parsnips, rutabagas and upland cress; comments by 10–29–80

63888–63889 9–26–80 / Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; proposed tolerances for O,O-dimethyl S-[(4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazin-3 (4H)-yl)]methyl phosphorodithioate and thiabendazole; comments by 10–27–80

64214 9–29–80 / Proposed revision of the Virginia State Implementation Plan; comments by 10–29–80

62170 9–18–80 / Submission for approval of Interim Authorization Plan, Phase I, Arkansas; comments by 10–27–80

59598 9–10–80 / Water quality standards; navigable waters of the Commonwealth of Kentucky; comments by 10–27–80

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

51252 8–1–80 / Amending rules regarding the multipoint distribution service; reply comments extended to 10–27–80

55237 8–19–80 / FM broadcast station in Wray, Colo.; table of assignments; reply comments by 10–27–80

55240 8–19–80 / FM broadcast station in Smithfield, Utah; table of assignments; reply comments by 10–27–80

55238 8–19–80 / FM broadcast station in Spokane Wash.; table of assignments; reply comments by 10–27–80

55239 8–19–80 / FM broadcast station in Ladysmith, Wis.; table of assignments; reply comments by 10–27–80

55243 8–19–80 / Representation of stations by representatives owned by competing stations in the same area; reply comments by 10–31–80

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

57152 8–27–80 / Time/volume rate contracts; tariff filing regulations applicable to carriers and conferences in the foreign commerce of the United States; comments by 10–27–80

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

47705 7–16–80 / Food advertising; methods useful to consumers; comments by 11–1–80

[Originally published at 45 FR 23705, 4–8–80]

59588 9–10–80 / Rules for using energy cost and consumption information used in labeling and advertising of consumer appliances under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act; comments by 10–27–80

[*See also* 45 FR 53340, 8–11–80]

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Food and Drug Administration—

56823 8–26–80 / Canned peaches; standards of identity and quality; comments by 10–27–80

64601 9–30–80 / Establishment of registration and product listing for manufacturers of human blood and blood products; exemption of certain transfusion services and clinical laboratories from registration; comments by 10–30–80

63836 9–26–80 / Ice cream and frozen custard identity standards; label declaration of color additive FD&C yellow No. 5; objections by 10–27–80

57735 8–29–80 / Oligosaccharide, peptide, and certain other antibiotic drugs; comments by 10–28–80

[Corrected at 45 FR 65618, 10–3–80]

64569 9–30–80 / Penicillin antibiotic drugs; Amoxicillin Trihydrate chewable tablets; comments by 10–30–80

56832 8–26–80 / Phenothiazine products; bioequivalence requirements; comments by 10–27–80

[Corrected at 45 FR 63002, 9–23–80]

Health Care Financing Administration—

57150 8–27–80 / Medicare; ambulance service; comments by 10–27–80

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Community Planning and Development, Office of the Assistant Secretary—

56839 8–26–80 / Community Development Block Grants; grant administration requirements for use of eseron accounts for property rehabilitation loans and grants; comments by 10–27–80

Federal Housing Commissioner—Office of Assistant Secretary for Housing—

57444 8–28–80 / Minimum property standards; plastic drain waste and vent pipe and fittings, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene and poly (vinyl chloride); proposed revision of use of materials Bulletin No. 79; comments by 10–27–80

56800 8–26–80 / Mutual mortgage insurance and insured home improvement loans; condition of property—adjustment for damage or neglect; comments by 10–27–80

Office of the Secretary—

57437 8–28–80 / Mortgagee Review Board; flexibility in administrative actions; comments by 10–27–80

57440 8–28–80 / Procedures for appeals proceedings before hearing officers; comments by 10–27–80

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Fish and Wildlife Service—

59914 9–11–80 / Federal aid in fish and wildlife restoration; correction to proposed revisions to regulations; comments by 10–31–80

[*See also* 45 FR 57471, 8–28–80]

Indian Affairs Bureau—

64960 10–1–80 / San Carlos Indian River Project, Arizona; revision of power rates; comments by 10–31–80

National Park Service—

63884 9–26–80 / Blue Ridge Parkway, Va.–N.C.; snowmobile regulations; comments by 10–27–80

Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Office—

64604 9–30–80 / Abandoned mines lands reclamation program; comments by 10–29–80

64961 10–1–80 / Procedures and criteria for approval or disapproval of State program submissions; comments by 10–31–80

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

61333 9–16–80 / Elimination of gateway restrictions and circuitous route limitations; comments by 10–31–80

61337 9–16–80 / Food transportation; operating authority for motor carrier owner-operators; reporting and filing requirements; comments by 10–31–80

61326 9–16–80 / Removal of restrictions from authorities of motor carriers of property; comments by 10–31–80

56849 8–26–80 / Traffic protective conditions in railroad consolidation proceedings; comments by 10–30–80

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Immigration and Naturalization Service—

57432 8–28–80 / Alien orphan children; filing of immigrant petitions to classify as immediate relatives; adoptive relationships requirements; comments by 10–27–80

58131 9–2–80 / Requirements for written notice of parole termination; reference to Form I–122; comments by 10–31–80

LABOR DEPARTMENT

Occupational Safety and Health Administration—

56851 9–5–80 / Access to employee exposure and medical records in agricultural employments; comments period extended to 10–31–80

[Originally published at 45 FR 35298, 5–23–80]

63476 9–24–80 / Lead exposure; reopening of rulemaking record; comments by 10–27–80

Pension and Welfare Benefit Program Office—

56843 8–26–80 / Reporting and disclosure for short plan years; comments by 10–28–80

[Corrected at 45 FR 62518, 9–19–80]

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

50613 7–30–80 / Nuclear facilities; correction and improvement of regulation and operation; action plan; comments by 10–28–80

POSTAL SERVICE

63885 9–26–80 / Special (nonprofit) bulk Third-Class mail rates, application procedures; comments by 10–27–80

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

59587 9–10–80 / Small business size standards; revision to method of establishing size standards and definitions of small business; comments by 10–27–80

[*See also* 45 FR 15442, 3–10–80]

STATE DEPARTMENT

Consular Affairs Bureau—

59175 9–8–80 / Validity, termination, and replacement of Visa; comments by 10–31–80

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

Federal Aviation Administration—

57685 8–28–80 / Aircraft products and parts: Type certificates design and procedural standards; comments by 10–27–80

57684 8–28–80 / Flight crew members; elimination of duties and activities not required for safe operation of aircraft; comments by 10–27–80

57694 8–28–80 / Flight data recorder and cockpit voice recorder tapes; FAA access to; comments by 10–27–80

Federal Highway Administration—

57676 8–28–80 / Motor carriers, minimum levels of financial responsibility; comments by 10–27–80

[Corrected at 45 FR 59177, 9–8–80]

50728 7–31–80 / Wetlands, privately owned; evaluation and mitigation of environmental impacts; comments by 10–29–80

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration—

57466 8–28–80 / Motor vehicle safety standards; new pneumatic tires for passenger cars; comments by 10–27–80

Research and Special Programs Administration—

54097 8–14–80 / Hazardous materials; aluminum cylinders (DOT 3AL Seamless); specifications and usage requirements; comments by 11–1–80

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Bureau—

57745 8–29–80 / Cases and bulk containers of distilled spirits, wine or beer; export markings; comments by 10–28–80

Internal Revenue Service—

57739 8–29–80 / Imputed interest rates; comments by 10–28–80

56840 8–26–80 / Set-asides made by private foundations; comments by 10–27–80

Next Week's Meetings

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Forest Service—

59930 9–11–80 / Challis National Forest Grazing Advisory Board, Challis, Idaho (open), 10–21–80

58636 9–4–80 / North Kaibab Grazing Advisory Board, Fredonia, Ariz. (open), 10–21–80

Science and Education Administration—

65645 10–3–80 / National Plant Genetic Resources Board, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–22 and 10–23–80

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

64225 9–29–80 / Arkansas Advisory Committee, Little Rock, Ark. (open), 10–25–80

65002 10–1–80 / Florida Advisory Committee, Pensacola, Fla. (open), 10–22–80

65002 10–1–80 / Hawaii Advisory Committee, Honolulu, Hi. (open), 10–25–80

64226 9–29–80 / Massachusetts Advisory Committee, Boston, Mass. (open), 10–21–80

65003 10–1–80 / Montana Advisory Committee, Missoula, Mont. (open), 10–25–80

65003 10–1–80 / Ohio Advisory Committee, Columbus, Ohio (open), 10–25–80

65003 10–1–80 / Rhode Island Advisory Committee, Providence, R.I. (open), 10–22–80

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Census Bureau—

62869 9–22–80 / Agriculture Statistics Census Advisory Committee, Suitland, Md. (open), 10–21–80

66184 10–6–80 / American Economic Association Census Advisory Committee, Suitland Md. (open), 10–23–80

Economic Analysis Bureau—

60850 9–12–80 / Foreign direct investment surveys; content of mandatory BE–12 report form; Washington, D.C. (open), 10–20–80

International Trade Administration—

66488 10–7–80 / Advisory Committee on East-West Trade, Washington, D.C. (open and closed), 10–22–80

66486 10–7–80 / Semiconductor Technical Advisory Committee, Microcircuit Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (closed), 10–22 and 10–23–80

66487 10–7–80 / Semiconductor Technical Advisory Committee, Semiconductor Manufacturing Materials and Equipment Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (closed), 10–22–80

66836 10–8–80 / Semiconductor Technical Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C. (partially closed), 10–21 and 10–22–80

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—

65272 10–2–80 / Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–22 and 10–23–80

64227 9–29–80 / Regional Fishery Management Council Chairpersons, San Juan, Puerto Rico (open), 10–20 and 10–21–80

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

62392 9–18–80 / Development of standard for chain saws and their components and replacement parts; comments by 10–20–80

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Air Force Department—

62176 9–18–80 / USAF Scientific Advisory Board, Fla. (closed), 10–21 and 10–22–80

Army Department—

63545 9–25–80 / U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Advisory Panel Ad Hoc Study Group on Bacterial Diseases, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 10–20 and 10–21–80

Defense Nuclear Agency—

61347 9–16–80 / Scientific Advisory Group on Effects (SAGE), Lexington, Mass. (closed), 10–21 through 10–24–80

Office of the Secretary—

65274 10–2–80 / Defense Science Board Review Panel on ASW, Washington, D.C. (closed), 10–22–80

59378 9–9–80 / Defense Science Board Task Force on Cruise Missiles, Arlington, Va. (closed), 10–20 and 10–21–80

[Changed at 45 FR 64230, 9–29–80]

56381 8–25–80 / DOD Wage Committee, Washington, D.C. (closed), 10–21–80

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

63045 9–23–80 / Indian Education National Advisory Council, Dallas, Tex. (open), 10–17 through 10–19–80

ENERGY DEPARTMENT

66109 10–6–80 / National Petroleum Council, Environmental Protection Task Group of the Committee on Arctic Oil and Gas Resources, Los Angeles, Calif. (open), 10–23–80

66189 10–6–80 / National Petroleum Council, Synthetic Fuels Task Group of the Committee on Environmental Conservation, Irving, Tex. (open), 10–21–80

Economic Regulatory Administration—

66041 10–8–80 / Sayreville Generating Station Units 4 and 5; intent to prepare environmental impact statement; scoping meeting, Sayreville, N.J. (open), 10–21–80

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

65635 10–3–80 / Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Scientific Advisory Panel, Arlington, Va. (open), 10–22 and 10–23–80

62544 9–19–80 / Guideline on Air Quality Models, revisions; Washington, D.C. (open), 10–21 and 10–22–80

62544 9–19–80 / Guideline on Air Quality Models, revisions, Seattle, Wash. (open), 10–21 and 10–22–80

54643 8–15–80 / Premanufacture review program; proposed processor requirements, Washington, D.C. 10–22 and 10–23–80

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

U.S. Fire Administration—

66513 10–7–80 / Board of Visitors for the National Fire Academy, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–23 and 10–24–80

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

56206 10–6–80 / Arbitration Services Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–24–80

FEDERAL PREVAILING RATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

63137 9–23–80 / Meeting, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–23–80

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

65765 10–3–80 / American citizens' claims involving Germany, China, and Vietnam, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–22–80

65765 10–3–80 / General Motors Corp., Washington, D.C. (open), 10–20–80

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration—

62549 9–19–80 / Drug Abuse Biomedical Research Review Committee, Rockville, Md. (partially open) 10–21–80, (closed) 10–22 through 10–24–80

62549 9–19–80 / Drug Abuse Resource Development Review Committee, Rockville, Md. (partially open) 10–20, (closed) 10–21 through 10–24–80

62550 9–19–80 / Alcohol Biomedical Research Review Committee, Washington, D.C. (partially open) 10–22–80, (closed) 10–23 and 10–24–80

62550 9–19–80 / Alcohol Psychosocial Research Review Committee, Bethesda; Md. (partially open) 10–22–80, (closed) 10–23 and 10–24–80

62550 9–19–80 / Criminal and Violent Behavior Review Committee, Bethesda, Md. (partially open) 10–22–80, (closed) 10–23 and 10–24–80

62549 9–19–80 / Interagency Committee on Federal Activities for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Rockville, Md. (open), 10–21–80

62550 9–19–80 / Research Scientist Development Review Committee, Washington, D.C. (partially open) 10–23–80, (closed) 10–24 and 10–25–80

Food and Drug Administration—

56191 8–22–80 / Consumer exchange, Columbus, Ohio (open), 10–20–80

59205 9–8–80 / Experimental Therapeutics Study Section, Chevy Chase, Md. (partially open), 10–22 through 10–25–80

65677 10–3–80 / Fertility and Maternal Health Drugs Advisory Committee, Rockville, Md. (open), 10–23–80

65676 10–30–80 / Ophthalmic, Ear, Nose, and Throat; and Dental Devices Panel; Dental Device Section, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–20 and 10–21–80

Human Development Services Office—

67468 10–10–80 / White House Conference on Aging, Technical Committee, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–20–80

66876 10–8–80 / White House Conference on Aging, Technical Committee on Creating an Age Integrated Society, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–21–80

65045 10–1–80 / White House Conference on Aging, Technical Committee on Economy, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–21–80

National Institutes of Health—

62560 9–19–80 / Advisory Committee to the Director NIH, Bethesda, Md. (open), 10–20 and 10–21–80

59205 9–8–80 / Bacteriology and Mycology Study Section, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 10–23 through 10–25–80

58207 9–2–80 / Blood Diseases and Resources Advisory Committee, Bethesda, Md. (open), 10–20 and 10–21–80

59205 9–8–80 / Chemical Pathology Study Section, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 10–20 and 10–21–80

59206 9–8–80 / Dental Research National Advisory Council, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 10–23 and 10–24–80

59205 9–8–80 / Diagnostic Radiology Study Section, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 10–20 through 10–22–80

59205 9–8–80 / Endocrinology Study Section, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 10–20 through 10–22–80

59206 9–8–80 / Epilepsy Advisory Committee, Bethesda, Md. (open), 10–23 and 10–24–80

59205 9–8–80 / Experimental Virology Study Section, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 10–19 through 10–22–80

59205 9–8–80 / Genetics Study Section, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 10–23 through 10–25–80

59205 9–8–80 / Immunological Sciences Study Section, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 10–22 through 10–24–80

59205 9–8–80 / Microbial Physiology Study Section, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 10–23 and 10–24–80

59205 9–8–80 / Molecular Biology Study Section, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 10–23 through 10–25–80

[Corrected at 45 FR 65318, 10–2–80]

59205 9–8–80 / Molecular Cytology Study Section, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 10–23 through 10–25–80

59205 9–8–80 / Neurological Sciences Study Section, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 10–23 through 10–25–80

59205 9–8–80 / Pathobiological Chemistry Study Section, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 10–22 through 10–25–80

59205 9–8–80 / Pathology A Study Section, Rosslyn, Va. (partially open), 10–22 through 10–25–80

59205 9–8–80 / Physiological Chemistry Study Section, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 10–23 through 10–25–80

59205 9–8–80 / Physiology Study Section, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 10–22 through 10–25–80

59205 9–8–80 / Social Sciences and Population Study Section, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 10–17 through 10–19–80

59206 9–8–80 / Toxicology Study Section, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 10–22 through 10–24–80

59206 9–8–80 / Virology Study Section, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 10–23 through 10–25–80

Public Health Service—

62548 9–19–80 / Health Services Developmental Grants Review Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 10–23–80 (closed) 10–24–80

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Land Management Bureau—

60022 9–11–80 / Canon City District Grazing Advisory Board, Alamosa, Colo. (open), 10–22–80

60494 9–12–80 / Las Vegas District Multiple Use Advisory Council, Las Vegas, Nev. (open), 10–23 and 10–24–80

63149 9–23–80 / Safford District Grazing Advisory Board, Safford, Ariz. (open), 10–24–80

National Park Service—

66214 10–6–80 / Delta Region Preservation Commission, New Orleans, La. (open), 10–22–80

64274 9–29–80 / National Park System Advisory Board, Port Angeles, Wash. (open), 10–22 through 10–25–80

67472 10–10–80 / Upper Delaware Citizens Advisory Council, Narrowsburg, N.Y. (open), 10–24–80

Office of the Secretary—

66213 10–6–80 / Adequacy of Draft Environmental Impact Statement and California Rivers Application, Redding, Calif., 10–21–80; Eureka, Calif., 10–23–80; and Crescent, Calif., 10–24–80

62912 9–22–80 / Outer Continental Shelf Advisory Board—Policy Committee, Providence, R.I. (open), 10–21 and 10–22–80

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

Agency for International Development—

56530 10–7–80 / Board for International Food and Agricultural Development, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–23–80

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

65765 10–3–80 / Mississippi River and Tributaries Project, general conditions flood control, etc.; on board the *MV Mississippi* at Cape Giradeau, Mo., 10–20–80; Memphis, Tenn. 10–21–80; Greenville, Miss. 10–22–80; Morgan City, La. 10–24–80 (all sessions open)

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

66534 10–7–80 / NASA Advisory Council (NAC) Space and Terrestrial Applications Advisory Committee (STAAC), Annapolis Jct., Md. (open), 10–23 and 10–24–80

65088 10–1–80 / Space Science Advisory Committee to the NASA Advisory Council, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–20 through 10–22–80

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

61053 9–15–80 / Behavioral and Neural Sciences Advisory Committee, Psychobiology Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (closed), 10–21 and 10–22–80

59459 9–9–80 / Behavioral and Neural Sciences Subcommittee on Social and Developmental Psychology, Wash. D.C. (closed), 10–23 and 10–24–80

64770 9–30–80 / Engineering and Applied Science Advisory Committee, Earthquake Hazards Mitigation Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–23 and 10–24–80

64771 9–30–80 / Mathematical and Computer Sciences Advisory Committee, Computer Science Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 10–20 through 10–22–80

65706 10–3–80 / Physics Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–23 through 10–25–80

63399 9–24–80 / Policy Research and Analysis and Science Resources Studies Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–23 and 10–24–80

65700 10–3–80 / Policy Research and Analysis and Science Resources Studies Advisory Committee, Environment, Energy and Resources Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–22–80

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

66536 10–7–80 / Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, Subcommittee on Emergency Core Cooling Systems, Idaho Falls, ID (open), 10–22 and 10–23–80

OCEANS AND ATMOSPHERE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

67489 10–10–80 / Waste Management Panel, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–22–80

PENSION POLICY, PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

61058 9–15–80 / Interim Report, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–25 and 10–26–80

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

62600 9–19–80 / Presidential Advisory Committee on Small and Minority Business ownership, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 10–20–80

65101 10–1–80 / Region II Advisory Council, New York, N.Y. (open), 10–22–80

61844 9–17–80 / Region II Syracuse District Advisory Council, Liverpool, N.Y. (open), 10–24–80

66939 10–8–80 / Region III Advisory Council, Ocean City, Md. (open), 10–23 and 10–24–80

65102 10–1–80 / Region IV Advisory Council, Columbia, S.C. (open), 10–20–80

61844 9–17–80 / Region IV Advisory Council, Greenville, Miss. (open), 10–24–80

59467 9–9–80 / Region VI Advisory Council, Lubbock, Tex. (open), 10–23 and 10–24–80

61845 9–17–80 / Region VII (Des Moines, Iowa) Advisory Council, Des Moines, Iowa (open), 10–20–80

65102 10–1–80 / Region VIII Advisory Council, Helena, Mont. (open), 10–23–80

63597 9–25–80 / Region X Advisory Council, Boise, Idaho (open), 10–21–80

64313 9–29–80 / Region X Advisory Council, Portland, Oreg. (open), 10–22–80

63597 9–25–80 / Region X Advisory Council, Spokane, Washington (open), 10–20–80

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

Coast Guard—

62949 9–22–80 / Ship Structure Committee, New York, N.Y. (open), 10–22–80

[Corrected at 45 FR 66282, 10–6–80]

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration—

59245 9–8–80 / Eighth International Technical Conference on Experimental Safety Vehicles, Wolfsburg, West Germany (open), 10–21 through 10–24–80

43921 6–30–80 / Eighth International Technical Conference on Experimental Safety Vehicles, Wolfsburg, West Germany (open), 10–21 through 10–24–80

59245 9–8–80 / Improved Low Beam Photometrics, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–21–80

65381 10–2–80 / Interim contract briefing, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–21–80

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

61845 9–17–80 / Medical Research Service Merit Review Board (partially open): Atlanta, Ga., 10–23–80; Washington, DC, 10–24–80

WOMEN, PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE

63986 9–26–80 / Meeting, Washington, D.C. (closed), 10–20–80

Next Week's Public Hearings

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—

67404 10–10–80 / National Pacific Fishery Management Council, Dutch Harbor, Alaska; 10–21–80

Office of the Secretary—

58640 9–4–80 / National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program, Gaithersburg, MD (open), 10–25–80

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Navy Department

41691 6–20–80 / Naval Discharge Review Board, San Diego, Calif. and San Francisco, Calif., 10–20 through 10–31–80

60467 9–12–80 / Naval Discharge Review Board; San Diego, Calif. 10–20 through 10–31–80

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

64231 9–29–80 / Indian Education National Advisory Council, Dallas, Tex., 10–20 and 10–21–80

ENERGY DEPARTMENT

Economic Regulatory Commission—

62478 9–19–80 / East Coast Residual Fuel Oil Entitlements, extension of domestic crude oil allocation program. Boston, Mass, 10–22–80

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission—

66810 10–8–80 / Natural Gas Policy Act; production costs and maximum lawful prices in sales of natural gas, Washington, D.C. 10–21–80

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

63302 9–24–80 / Louisiana; submission of interim Authorization Plan, Phase I, Hazardous Waste Management Program, Baton Rouge, La., 10–23–80

List of Public Laws

Last Listing October 14, 1980

This is a continuing listing of public bills from the current session of Congress which have become Federal laws. The text of laws is not published in the **Federal Register** but may be ordered in individual pamphlet form referred to as "slip laws") from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (telephone 202–275–3030).

H.R. 7831 / Pub. L. 96–400 Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1981. (Oct. 9, 1980; 94 Stat. 1681) Price $1.50.

S. 2126 / Pub. L. 96–401 Relating to certain leases involving the Secretary of the Interior and the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation. (Oct. 9, 1980; 94 Stat. 1701) Price $1.

S. 91 / Pub. L. 96–402 "Uniformed Services Survivor Benefits Amendments of 1980". (Oct. 9, 1980; 94 Stat. 1705) Price $1.

H.R. 7670 / Pub. L. 96–403 To amend title II of the Social Security Act to make necessary adjustments in the allocation of social security tax receipts between the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund. (Oct. 9, 1980; 94 Stat. 1709) Price $1.

S. 341 / Pub. L. 96–404 To authorize the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation to file in the Court of Claims any claims against the United States for damages for delay in payment for lands claimed to be taken in violation of the United States Constitution, and for other purposes. (Oct. 9, 1980; 94 Stat. 1711) Price $1.

S. 1795 / Pub. L. 96–405 To authorize the Blackfeet and Gros Ventre Tribes to file in the Court of Claims any claims against the United States for damages for delay in payment for lands claimed to be taken in violation of the United States Constitution, and for other purposes. (Oct. 9, 1980 94 Stat. 1713) Price. $1.

S. 1398 / Pub. L. 96–406 To extend the provisions of the General Exchange Act, as amended, to certain lands in order that they may become parts of the Umatilla and Wallowa National Forests, and for other purposes. (Oct. 9, 1980; 94 Stat. 1715) Price $1.

H.R. 3956 / Pub. L. 96–407 Granting the consent of the Congress to Hewson A. Ryan to accept the office and title of Honorary Consul of Honduras. (Oct. 9, 1980; 94 Stat. 1717) Price $1.

H.R. 7130 / Pub. L. 96–408 To designate the building known as United States Court House and Federal Building in Syracuse, New York; as the "James M. Hanley Federal Building". (Oct. 9, 1980; 94 Stat. 1718) Price $1.

H.R. 7309 / Pub. L. 96–409 To designate the Federal building in Portland, Oregon the "Edith Green Federal Building". (Oct. 9, 1980; 94 Stat. 1719) Price $1.

H.R. 7544 / Pub. L. 96–410 To designate the United States Federal Building in New Haven, Connecticut, as the "Robert N. Giaimo Federal Building". (Oct. 9, 1980; 94 Stat. 1720) Price $1.

H.R. 7588 / Pub. L. 96–411 To redesignate the United States Post Office and Courthouse Building in Concord, New Hampshire, as the "James C. Cleveland Federal Building." (Oct. 9, 1980; 94 Stat. 1721) Price $1.

H.R. 7770 / Pub. L. 96–412 To name the Environmental Research Center in Cincinnati, Ohio, the "Andrew W. Breidenbach Environmental Research Center". (Oct. 9, 1980; 94 Stat. 1722) Price $1.

H.R. 8161 / Pub. L. 96-413 To designate the United States Federal Building in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as the "William S. Moorhead Federal Building". (Oct. 9, 1980; 94 Stat. 1723) Price $1.

H.J. Res. 472 / Pub. L. 96-414 Designating October 19, 1981, as a "Day of National Observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General George Washington at Yorktown, Virginia." (Oct. 9, 1980; 94 Stat. 1724) Price $1.

S. 2801 / Pub. L. 96-415 To designate the Indian Health Facility in Ada, Oklahoma, the "Carl Albert Indian Health Facility". (Oct. 9, 1980; 94 Stat. 1725) Price $1.

Documents Relating to Federal Grant Programs

This is a list of documents relating to Federal grant programs which were published in the **Federal Register** during the previous week.

RULES GOING INTO EFFECT

67062 10-9-80 / Commerce/EDA—Clarification of requirements concerning certain types of projects which EDA may fund under the Public Works and Development Facilities Program; effective 10-9-80

66167 10-6-80 / Commerce/MA—Research and development grant and cooperative agreements regulations; effective 10-6-80

67350 10-10-80 / GSA—Cost principles and price negotiations; grants and contracts with State and local governments; effective 11-12-80

66414 10-6-80 / IDAC/AID—Non-discrimination on the basis of handicap in programs and activities receiving or benefiting from Federal financial assistance; effective 11-1-80

67091 10-9-80 / DOT/FHA—Education and training programs; extension of financial support for recipient or scholarship grant; effective 11-10-80

DEADLINES FOR COMMENTS ON PROPOSED RULES

67062 10-9-80 / Commerce/EDA—Clarification of requirements concerning certain types of projects which EDA may fund under the Public Works and Development Facilities Program; comments by 12-8-80

66167 10-6-80 / Commerce/MA—Research and development grant and cooperative agreements regulations; comments by 12-5-80

66970 10-8-80 / DOE—Energy Auditor Training and Certification Grants; comments by 11-24-80; hearing 10-30 and 10-31-80

67262 10-9-80 / HHS—Debarment and suspension of individuals and institutions from eligibility for financial assistance under discretionary programs; effective 11-10-80

66179 10-6-80 / Interior/HCRS—Energy conservation by recipients of Federal assistance; comments by 12-5-80

APPLICATIONS DEADLINES

67122 10-9-80 / ED—National Direct Student Loan, College work study, and supplemental educational opportunity grant programs; fiscal year 1981 funds for use in the 1981-82 award year; applications by mail by 11-17-80 and hand delivered applications by 11-19-80

66656 10-7-80 / HHS/HDSO—Child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment grant priorities; Fiscal Year 1981; apply by 12-8-80

66764 10-7-80 / Labor/ETA—Designation as a prime sponsor for fiscal year 1982 under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA): Invitation to submit preapplications; apply by 12-8-80

67099 10-9-80 / USDA/FmHA—Biomass energy and alcohol fuels loans and loan guarantees; additional information; solicitation of applications by 10-28-80

[*See also* 45FR 51818, 8-5-80]

MEETINGS

67156 10-9-80 / HHS/ADAMHA—Basic Sociocultural Research Review Committee, Chevy Chase, Md. (partially open), 11-6 and 11-7-80

67156 10-9-80 / HHS/ADAMHA—Cognition, Emotion and Personality Research Review Committee, Wash., D.C. (partially open), 11-7-80

67156 10-9-80 / HHS/ADAMHA—Epidemiologic and Services Research Review Committee, Wash., D.C. (partially open), 11-3 through 11-6-80

67156 10-9-80 / HHS/ADAMHA—Life Course Review Committee, Chevy Chase, Md. (partially open), 11-5 and 11-7-80

67157 10-9-80 / HHS/ADAMHA—Mental Health Services Manpower Development Review Committee, Arlington, Va. (partially open), 11-20 and 11-21-80

67156 10-9-80 / HHS/ADAMHA—Mental Health Small Grant Review Committee, Wash., D.C. (partially open), 11-20 through 11-22-80

67156 10-9-80 / HHS/ADAMHA—Treatment Development and Assessment Research Review Committee, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 11-19 through 11-21-80

66929 10-8-80 / NFAH—Design Arts Panel, New York, N.Y. (partially open), 10-27 and 10-28-80

66534 10-7-80 / NFAH—Humanities Panel Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C. (closed), 10-30 and 10-31-80

[Changed from 10-23 and 10-24-80. *See* 45 FR 63985, 9-26-80]

66929 10-8-80 / NFAH—Music Panel (Professional Training), Washington, D.C. (partially open), 10-27 and 10-28-80

67489 10-10-80 / NSF—Atmospheric Sciences Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 10-29 through 10-31-80

67490 10-10-80 / NSF—Engineering and Applied Science Advisory Committee, Electrical, Computer, and Systems Engineering Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (open), 11-2-80

67490 10-10-80 / NSF—Minority Programs in Science Education Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C. (open), 10-30 and 10-31-80

67172 10-9-80 / Oceans and Atmosphere National Advisory Committee, Marine Transportation Subgroup of the Independent Area Task Force, Wash., D.C. (open), 11-6 and 11-7-80

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

66564 10-7-80 / ED—Direct Grant Programs Application Notices

67443 10-10-80 / EPA—Grants for construction of treatment works; class deviation

67479 10-10-80 / Labor/ETA—Comprehensive Employment and Training Act; reallocation of funds (3 documents)

66929 10-8-80 / NSF—Amendment to charter of the Advisory Committee for Minority Programs in Science Education

66534 10-7-80 / NSF—Notice of permit applications received under Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978

66424 10-6-80 / OMB—Budget deferrals for certain programs

66463 10-7-80 / USDA/FNS—Food Stamp Program; demonstration, research, and evaluation projects

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